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Weather Forcesst for Sunday. WASHINGTON, June 11.-For Oklahoma, Indi Territory, Kansas and Missouri: Unsettled weather occasional showers; variable winds. For Nebraska: Fair in eastern portion; occas

rers in western portions; variable winds. THE CUBAN QUESTION IN '53.

Putnam's Monthly was born in 1883, flour ished for a few years, made some notable contributions to American literature, fell on degenerate days," and finally departed, regretted by all who had known it in the days of its strength. It is interesting to us at this time to read the first article in the initial number, which degis with the Cuben question and the relat Spain to the United States. With a few alterations of the references to eo porary politics, this article, forty-five years old, would be fresh and timely to-day. The writer is supposed to have been Parks Godwin. He says, in the introduction:

But there is almost within sight of our own shores a province of one of the monare suffering under greater and more oppressive burthens (sie), and are governed by a sway more absolute and tyrannical than has ever been exercised toward Sciave, Magyar, Pole or Indian. .. It is the island of Cuba. We propose to present its history briefly, so as to show its actual condition. before taking up the subject of our relations with Spain, or canvassing the various collateral questions which are now daily presented."

Then follows a short account of the treatment of Cuba by Spain for 200 years, with the main facts of which we are all familiar. It concludes with some particulars regarding the slave trade as it was carried on a half century ago. was even then fearful of losing Cuba and anxious that her loss should benefit no other nation. The writer quotes El Heraldo, a prominent Madrid newspaper then as now, as follows:

"It is well for all to know, whether native or foreign, that the island of Cuba can only be Spanish or African. When the day comes when the Spaniards should be found to abandon her, they will do so by bequeathing their sway to the blacks, just as a commander abandons a battery to the enemy after defending it as long as possible, but taking care, above everything else, to spike the cannon, that the adversary shall not make use of them." The writer's spenment on this quotation shows flow the mought of a service insurrection took hold the infagination of Americans fifty years ago.

After setting forth the burdens and difficulties under which Cuba was struggling, the writer continues. "But do the Circums altogether despair of liberty? There they no hope from any guartes? There is no doubt that they look to the United States, and to the United States only, as their ultimafe hope and salvation from the cruelties

The acticle places with a consideration of the "manifest destiny" of the United States and the prophecy that "Cuba will become a part of the United States. The how or the when, it is useless to predict. . . . The Conservative and the Radical, the ultra-Whig and the ultra-Democrat-all are overwhelmed by the resistless course of things. We find under these circumstances a glor ious truth confessed; that which a liftle while ago was regarded as secretible, that the extension of empire by confinest will soon be superseded by the irrepressible desire of states to become united to Head other by the new law of annexation."

Some of our fellow-citizens are inclined to deplore the precipitancy of the United States in taking a practical hold on the Cuban question. It would be well for these gentlemen to remember that the interference of this government in the affairs of the island has been foreseen as inexitable for at least forty-five years.

HAWAII TO BE ASSWERED. The setting of a date to close the debate on the Hawaiian question and bring the bill to a vôte in the house of representatives means that after long waiting the little insular republic of the mid-Pacific is to be answered. She knocked for admission in good faith and it is to be hoped that her patience will be rewarded with a hearty bidding to come in.

The indications are that the house vote will be decidedly favorable to annexation, and it seems unlikely that the senate wil consume a great deal of time in considering the bubject, further than to discuss the new points bearing upon it as a result of nish-American war. Whether we are to have general expansion or not, it seems almost thevitable that we shall de part so far from our old policy of isola tion as to take in this group of islands. Those in favor of retaining the Philippines can not do less than urge the annexation of the Hawalians, and many who are not yet prepared to commit themselves upon the general question will not hesitate to give their support to the latter proposi-

The state of the s LOW RATES TO THE GRAIN FIREIRS The action of Western railroads in mak ing low rates to the wheat belts of Kansas and Okiahoma from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas points will doubtless do much to re lieve the farmers who are embarrassed over the problem of harvesting their im mense crops. The reduction, for such a purpose, is an unusual one, but it is a good business movement, and has in it a touch of true phllanthropy. An unprecedented wheat crop and a scarcity of farm hands is a troublesome combination. The grain is nearly ready to harvest and the at Hutchinson makes it easy to foresee a to those who can belp them save their crops. There are doubtless thousands of

oad fares would bar many of them from taking advantage of the situation. The rates offered are equivalent to a reduction of two-thirds in the standard tariffs, and as a result many who could not otherwise reach the wheat belts will now stand a good chance of getting several months' remunerative employment. The magnitude of Western productiveness is again unique ly demonstrated when the demand for harverters is so great that it becomes an object for railroads to make low rates to con vey laborers to the fields.

A QUESTION OF STYLE

The London Spectator makes the state ment that "there is no such thing as people being incapable of expressing themselves, torial rooms, 812; Kansas City, Kas., W. 23. At first impression the declaration seems mewhat startling, but as one thinks of it, n the way of experience and illustration, he gradually becomes convinced of its absolute truth. It is not difficult to call to mind great thinkers who were not gifted in the matter of expression, but the trouble lay in the form rather than in the substance of what they had to say. They were not incapable of expressing themselves; they were lacking in that subtle element called style.

Style is a gift, but it may be improved by culture. It is not an easy matter to say what influence reading has upon it. It certainly is not so great as some people claim. else every author's style would not be different. The manner of Carlyle's work has been studied and admired for mearly & century, but no other has written like he wrote. The same is true in regard to Macaulay and Addison and many others whose works have been recommended for help in the formation of style. It is not known how these great writers accounted for their methods. Perhaps they did not attempt to account for them. A noted author lately said: "As to style, if I have one, I can no more account for it than for the shape of my nose." They may have thought the same. Dr. Johnson, though, insisted that he who wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not estentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison. Mr. F. Marion Crawford gives all the

credit to his mother, who wrote exceedingly well and whose letters during his school days impressed him very forcibly. He advises boys and girls to take pains about the home letters, for in them they have an opportunity for putting their own impressions on paper, while in writing themes and essays the subject is generally given out and the student does little more than try to reproduce what he has read or heard concerning the matter. Though recommending Scott, Macaulay, the Bible and Shakespeare, yet his last word is 'werk"; that hard work is not the whole secret, but it is half of it, at all events, and a half that lies in every man's power. Mr. Howells started out by trying to imitate other authors and acquire a smooth, rich, assic style. He now seeks the utmost simplicity of expression and advises the beginner to study the raclest, strongest, best spoken speech, and let the printed speech alone. Mr. Lowell thought that a style consciously modeled upon another's is apt to be none or worse; however, he insisted that frequent commerce with the best writers is as essential as that with good society to give tone. He credited his own style to his twenty years of lecturing at Harvard, where he was conscious that whatever was said must be understood at once or never. Likewise, the late George William Curtis gave great credit to the training he received in editorial writing, where it was necessary to make himself intelligible to the rapid reader in a comparatively short space. He said further t had never studied rhetoric or composition, and that whatever style he had was the result of natural selection and not of spe-

Mr. Long and the Spectator seem to think that if one has something to say style will take care of itself. If that be true, then education along the line of expression is unnecessary-except for the purpose of avoiding false syntax.

GOVERNOR STEPHENS "INDORSED." That was a pitiable exhibition of servility, hypocrisy and stultification presented yesterday. When the Democrats of Jackson county gave a lavish indorsement of Governor Stephens' administration, Indorsements are frequently empty and meaningless, in fact even when they are deceptive and consequential in appearance; but in the case of Stephens it would be an affront to the intelligence of the Democratic party of this county to assume that it was fairly represented in yesterday's convention, or that even those in the convention were engaging in an ordinary game of party politics. The indorsement was one of compulsion. Every man participating who has a proper sense of the responsibility of oitizenship doubtless wishes it were possible to take the public Into his confidence and explain that he had no giternative save that of political jeopardy, and that he had not the courage to take the alternative with its penalties. The indorsement of Governor Stephens. even under the whip of his machine managers in Kansas City, was needlessly and absurdly fulsome. It was so broad as to leave nothing unpraised. It means that the Democratic organization of the county approves of Stephens' pardon of Cashler Sattley, of his conduct in reference to the Fulton asylum scandal, of his notorious nepotism, of his total lack of intelligent procedure in the organization of the state troops, and, in a general way, of his hopelessly puny, petticoat policy as expressed in innumerable acts of his administration. The Republican victory in Jackson county next fall ought to be a sweeping one The disgust with which the better element of the Democratic party must regard yesterday's proceedings can not be forgotten in a day. It should make thousands of exemplary votes against the Democratic tick-

#### et and the machine that is destined, under Stephens, to name it. EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The cutting of the last Cuban cable is becoming as familiar a piece of information as the death of the oldest Mason.

The Holland may be all right, but the submarine boat that is doing effective service fust now is the Merrimac. All peace propositions, Sagasta says,

that Spain will be licked to a finish The Oregon voters have very clearly got it through their heads that free coinage of silver is not essential to prosperity.

must come from Washington. That mean

An examination of that ticket nominated farmers are willing to pay good wages | sad but glorious day for the Kansas Pop-

ulists. No East, no West, no North, no South, men equally desirous to secure such em- but a united country, and several promis-

ployment, but the obstacle of regular rail- I ing additions in the shape of rich Spanish islands.

Beer, a scientist declares, makes the voice flat. The general supposition has been that it makes the voice thick and the pocketbook flat.

The Populist leaders will meet at Omaha in a few days and try to determine the best methods of shouting calamity in a prosperity year.

The deliberations of strategy boards over the country are being disturbed by the impudence of recruiting officers. The governnent should look after this.

Sampson has again battered down the defenses at Santiago, and congratulations from Madrid on the glorious Spanish victory will be along in a few hours.

There are always surprises in war, and he present one is no exception. It is Dewey and Hobson whose names are on every lip, not Billy Mason and Champ Clark.

Congressman Cowherd is one of the disappearing kind of statesmen. He disanpears when he starts for Washington and is not heard of again until he gets back. The European powers insist that they do

of intend to offer intervention. Can't the powers kindly let it go at that and drop. the subject? We are not expecting intervention. The Jackson county Democracy vouches

Stephens' official acts. But who is going to vouch for the honesty and wisdom of the Jackson county Democracy? The Spanish gunboat that has been skulking shout under the willows in hope of getting a crack at our Cuban transports

is going to be disappointed. Those trans-

ports will have a convoy that the whole

Spanish navy would be foolbardy to tackle.

for the honesty and wisdom of Governor

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, declares here are many things in the war revenue bill that are unsatisfactory to him. This is assuring. The excellence of the measure would be better attested, however, if Jones had said all its provisions are unsatis

factory to him. It is now said that Jerry Simpson had no intention of going into the army and only asked for a commission for political effeet. This is a mistake. True, Jerry had no intention of going into the army, but his object in asking a commission was to scare the Spanish gunners so they couldn't shoot straight; and he seems to have ac omplished his patriotic purpose.

Senator Bacon is wrong in his assump ion that the provision to coin the seignior age was simply inserted to deceive the country into believing that something had been done for silver. It was inserted simply to secure silver votes enough to enable the measure to pass. The majority in congress is making no pretense that it is trying to do anything for silver. It is working for the good of the country and the success of the war.

## KANSAS TOPICS.

The note by Charley Scott that "Mr Vogelgesang went to Piqua to be present when Patson Dunkelheimer married Mr. Splegelhalter to Miss Grogelmann." mirds us that Mr. Pfitzenmeyer recently visited Mr. Sourbeer at Parsons and got a nice notice in the Sun.

If Kansas had been a member of the committee appointed to write the Declaration of Independence it would not have been issued until after harvest. The Fourth of July will find every Kansas farmer in the midst of his fields of wheat and aside from an occasional visit to the glerify his country's natal day at all.

The Wichita Eagle believes that the farmers would not have so much trouble in procuring harvest hands if the hands were given shorter bours in the fields. overworked. They are required to put in nearly as many hours as the newspaper

It is wonderful how the military men de stand by each other. Mr. Schofield, Coffevville, is but four cousins removed from the famous General Schoffeld, and he has named his new daughter Dewey Evan-

The glorious self-sufficiency of the Kansas boy was never better illustrated than when a graduate of the Girard high school closed his oration in these words: "Now taking into consideration all these disadvantages of increasing the area of our country, I say that the United States of America is big enough."

A Solomon City woman went into a revival meeting the other day and said that in her heart was a serpent with eyes like balls of fire and a head as big as a wash-bowl. The good woman evidently was misguided into a choice of doctors. She ought to tell that story to a Keeley physician, not to a preacher.

It could not have been spontaneous con oustion which recently destroyed the elecric building at the state university, or the pharmacy department would first have gone up in flames. We have on our desk a booklet from the pharmacy department which introduces itself in this warm fash-

# "Erydictyon glutinosum! Chondodendron tomentosum! Wahoo! Buchu! Pharmacy! Pharmacy! K. S. U!"

A man never knows how well off he is until he goes browsing in those disap-pointing pastures which appear to be In Pratt county four years ago George Fox divorced his wife and married another woman. A short time since this second wife died and George almost at orce remarried the woman from whom he had been divorced. He told the local reporter that she was the best wife he ever had.

Speaking of divorces, one was granted in the district court at Atchison the other lay which had truer, sounder cause it than any similar case in the Kansas records. James W. Shockey proved to the court that during all the long years of his married life with the defendant she had made him do the washing and ironing.

The old soldier censor of Kansas army news is still very indignant because the Kansas papers cannot learn to properly dis-tinguish rank. The other day the Atchison Champion related that Second Lieutenant Vine Reed, of the Twenty-second regiment, and been promoted to adjutant of his batalion, "and now held rank over all the eaptains." The old soldier censor declares hat there is no such thing as a battali adjutant. There is a regimental adjutant, who takes the rank of second or first lieu tenant, but he does not overtop the captains in any regard.

However, the Chample e compared with that of a Southern Kansas paper which solemnly declared the other day that Lieutenant Gilbert had been promoted to the rank of judge advocate general at San Francisco, and was therefore but one degree removed from General Merritt and General Otla. The legal department of the military service is composed of one judge advocate general and eight judge advocates, though this number may have been increased by the new army bill. It is the duty of the judge advocates

to conduct the general court-martials, ch must not be confused with the camp and garrison court-martials. These latter are for the trial of enlisted men charged with minor offenses and the commanding officer of the camp or garrison must detail a first or second lieutenant to serve as judge advocate. This is the duty to which leutenant Glibert has been assigned, and his assignment is temporary and carries with it no advance in rank.

Judge advocate with the rank of major is the position John J. Ingalis held in the Kansas militia at the time of the Price raid, and his duties attached him to the of Major General George W. Deitzler. He was commissioned May 13, 1864, and the rea son he did not sooner plunge into the thick est of the fray may possibly be accounted for in the fact that behind him were no "greedy politicians with a pull.".

There is another distinguished citizen of Atchison who gathered to himself some never speaks of it and has never presume to call himself an bld soldier. We refer to ex-Chief Justice A. H. Horton, who went with the Atchison company to join the Union forces against Price. Arriving at Cansas City Judge Horton was given a field appointment as adjutant under Gen eral Byron Sherry, who commanded the from Sherry was to take possesion of the St. Nicholas hotel, to be used for officers' quarters, and he executed it somewhat to the dismay of the hotel proprietor. During the stay of the troops at Kansas City Adjutant Horton was virtually manager of the house. Of course the proprietor was given vouchers on the government and ultinately got his pay, but for the time being he was compelled to take orders from the Atchison lawyer. The troops with Sherry did not get into the battle of the Blue and Horton therefore has no wounds to show.

But there is an Atchison man who will have wounds to show if he does not soo nend his ways. We refer to Charley Sheldon, editor of the Champion, who has the nicest little wife in all Kansas but who evertheless has the brazefiness to write and print the following verses to the local elephone girl:

Oh maiden with a soft, sweet voice,
You sill me with delight:
Why does the heartless company keep
You bottled up so tight;
I'm sure your face must match your voice,
And it so, gerniq maid.
I'm good for one and twenty creams
And barrels of femonade.

Your soft "helid, what number please?"
Doth thrill me through and through,
And start the perspiration like
A heavy April dew;
Oh gentle maid, don't say you're wed,
I cannot stand the blow;
It makes me feel like when a boy
I used to stub my toe.

It is impossible to think of Price's raid and the battle of the Blue without recalling some of the grimly humorous features connected with the service of the Kansa state militia. Without any previous training thousands of the militia were throw into a desperate battle where, in the main they conducted themselves with credit though on the first day they gave way when flanked by Price's army and re treated in disorder. It was while talking of this retreat the other day that ex-Attor ney General Archie Williams related the following anecdote:

"I was a member of the Topeka company and had the honor of wearing the stripes of a corporal for a short time. However, my ideas of good military conduct did no correspond with those of the colo for some misdemeanor I was hauled up be my chevrons stripped off. I was in the battle on the first day, but becoming convinced that I could not alone and unaided whip the whole of Price's army I ran away when the rest of the soldiers did. I wa naking tall tracks for the Kansas line when I came across a sutler's wagon which had been abandoned by its driver. The wagon was filled with valuable things ind to it was attached four good mules and the thought struck me that here wa the opportunity to make a stake. I mount-ed the wagon and drove along until I came up with our retreating wagon train. Before reaching the train, h the abandoned quarters of General Curtis and I stopped here to load up a lot of the things I found lying about. At this point, too, I found three or four half barrels of whisky and I loaded these into the wagon also, with visions of the fine trade might do when I got over into Kansas.

"The wagon train arrived at the bank of the Kaw river opposite Wyandotte that night, and I was in the act of making a sneak with my team when I was observe by the wagon boss who delivered a volley of oaths and threatened to deliver a volley of bullets and made me go into camp along with the rest. Before this, to escape the troops, I had wrapped a big piece of car vas around one of my legs to convey the impression that I was wounded, and when off the wagon I cultivated a limp that

marked me for a damaged hero. "That night in camp I did not sleep. At first I was grieved at the failure of my larcenous attempts with the sutler's wagon A little later I began to think of myself as a miserable deserter. I drew pictures of myself as the target for a squad of men, and I thought of the shame I would always have to feel even if I escaped execution as a traitor. About midnight I got up and started for the front. Before m was in the trenches with my regiment and as all night long our boys shelling themselves out of the cornfields shelling themselves out of the cornfields she brush patches no questions were asked as to my absence. I believe I tought fairly well that day. Anyway I did not run away and we licked Price out of his boots.

"I have never counted myself a hero Whenever, in moments of weakness, I have menced to contemplate myself as such which I atvisions of that sutler's wagon tempted to steal arose like a ghost from behind the door. I have tried in every way to explate that crime. Once Lincoln post in Topeka elected me a member and enrolled my name among the great and and I made the post reconsider and throw me out. I said to my weeping comrades 'Let me bear this great burden of sin alone. Do not contaminate your cleanly souls, will uncomplainingly suffer for my gullt, and when I am dead and gone let the chastening mantle of charity fall over that suffer's wagon and those barrels of headquarters' rum.' I knew I was not worthy of the confidence my comrades sought to bestow upon me. I knew it because I was not wholly repentant. However hard I might try; there still rose in my eeling of rancorous resentment that that d-d wagon boss didn't let me get away

### Coming Government Bond Issue. From the Chicago News.

Almost the first result of the passage the war revenue bill will be the offering of \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 of the new 3 per cent bonds for popular subscription. These bonds will come out under much more ad us conditions than those obtaining a month ago, when the issue was believed

to be impending.

There was no stringency in the mone when the war revenue bill was prepared in the early days of the war. At the same time, the conditions then were not particularly favorable for the flotation of a great 3 per cent loan, redeemable with in ten years. That hesitancy and doubt which might be expected in financial affairs under the shock of a declaration of war was then in full force. The New York banks had been losing deposits steadily for several weeks. Time loans, as a rule, were unobtainable in that market. Money is Chicago had advanced sharply from 3 to 6 per cent. Government bonds had declined in price and the investment in mu ing a low rate of interest had been sus

All this was simply a catching of the breath on the part of the financial worldthe shiver that follows the first plunge in water-but it was a condition, not a theory.

and it would have had its bearing on the nent loan. In the succeeding six weeks this condi-tion has absolutely passed away. The banks have been gaining rapidly in deposits. Money is loaning freely at extremely low rates. High class bonds are again in as sharp demand as before the destruction of the Maine. The government loan will be anapped up eagerly.

#### The Currency Changes in May. From the Boston Herald.

ough the money movements for the month of May were not quite as satisfactory as those noted in April, they were still, taking them as a whole, very favor There was an addition of \$33,136,814 to the money in circulation outside of the treasury, and of this large gain, no less sum than \$22,464,581 was in gold, the net ncrease in the various forms portable money being only \$672,233, as will be seen by the following table:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION. 64,586,273 ...\$1,639,898,256 \$1,506,761,442 But while the money in circulation outside of the treasury showed such a notable

ncrease, the money in the treasury dropped from \$236,303,534 on May 1 to \$227,462,738 June 1, a decrease of \$8,840,796. This reduction is attributable entirely to the neavy payments from the treasury to meet war expenditures.

MONEY IN THE TREASURY. June 1, 1898. May 1, 1898. \$171, 818,055 \$181,238,12 ... 29,938,029 31,717,690 3,102,319 5,497,461 1,754,425 8,821,406 3,085,734 12,044,089 2,728,941 12,018,967 Totals ..... .. \$227,462,738 \$236 303 534 Through the two movements, the stock of money in the United States rose from 043,064,976 to \$2,067,380,994, an increase of

\$24,296,018 during May. We present an analysis of the unexportable money and the gold at the two dates: June 1, 1898. May 1, 1898.

June 1, 1898. May 1, 1898.

\$ 246,681,016 \$ 346,681,016

101,981,280 102,691,290

291,225,285 292,686,574

227,696,370 226,113,751 Total paper money. \$1,067,583,591 \$1,068,172,621 Bilver dollars uncovered by \$2,417,629 \$ 64,058,469 paper \$76,050,500 76,505,260 Tot'l unexportable money.\$1,210,087,849 \$1,208,836,330

exportable money, and an increase of \$23,-

### War Expenditures.

Those who are looking for data regarding the cost of the war will find some informa-tion in the reports of the disbursements for April and May. The expenditures the army and navy during May were \$26. 187,173, compared with \$6,752,531 in May, 1897. This makes the extra expenditures because of the war near \$20,000,000. The expenditure for the army and navy during April was \$18.780,747, of which \$12.557,000 was exp for the navy. It was chiefly an extra expenditure because it covers the purchase ships and the costly arms and munitions of the navy. During the month of May, when work rather than for purchase of ships and equipment, it fell to \$9,083,000. As the expenditures for the navy during its period army during April, so the expenditures for the army were nearly double those of the navy during May, when the troops were being raised, equipped and moved. In other words, the expenditure for the army rose from \$6,223,000 in April to \$17,093,000 in May while the payments for the navy fell from \$12 557 000 in April to \$9 092 000 in May

The rate of expenditure for last May wil not probably be exceeded in the next few months. At \$30,000,000 a month in excess of the ordinary expenditures of the army and navy the extra cost of the war for a year would be about \$350,000,000. This is based uppostponed until the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1. There seems to be no pre-text for such a withholding, since the administration in time of war cannot be judged by its financial statements.

Assuming that \$20,000,000 represents the extra monthly cost of the war, the statements which have been made to the effect that the war with Spain will cost the country \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000 are absurd.

## Hope for Consumptives.

From the Chicago Post.

From the annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Denver comes message of hope to every consumptive sufferer in the world. It was contained in paper on "Surgery of the Lung," read ed representatives of American medical science, yesterday, by a no less prominent physician than Dr.

J. B. Murphy, of Chicago. "I can with safety say," said he, "that unless the lung is entirely gone a per-manent cure can be effected."

was the essential deduction from his technical treatise on the treatment of tuberculosis by collapsing the lung by the introduction of nitrogen gas into the pleual cavity. This in unscientific parlance gives the lung a rest, and nature effects the cure.
Without discussing the scientific pro-

em which Dr. Murphy says has been fully demonstrated by successful experiment, we can only express the hope that all he claims for his discovery may prove true Pulmonary troubles bring distress and corrow to myriads. The disease is so subtle, its symptoms so illusive, its progress so steafthy and the prescriptions for its cure so varied and deceptive that anything absolutely in the nature of an absolute remto infected humanity vouchsafed by modern medical science. man who robs the bacilli of tuberculosis of their terrors is entitled to a place beside those of Hervey and Jenner.

#### English Origin of American Music. from the London Truth.

Although there may happily be no reason to doubt the present popularity of the British in the United States, yet the cablegrams which speak of the enth which our national anthem has been received by popular audiences in New York must be accepted with some reserve. Special correspondents may not be aware that the tune of "God Save the Queen" under the title of "America" (and set to far more ensible words than those of our own "illiterate national anthem") is a national anhem of the states. It is, perhaps, more to the purpose that

popular audiences throughout the Union are receiving with enthusiasm such genuine British jingo tunes as the "Red, White and Blue" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," under which title it is not difficult to recognize our old friend of Crimean days, "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean." "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," is at the present time one of the most popular tunes of the United States, together with "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." "Yan-kee Doodle," although popularly supposed to be American, is really a British tune, and it is alleged to be derived from the melody, "The Roundheads and Cavallers," of the time of Charles II. Its American history dates from 1775, when Abercrom ble's army lay encamped on the east bank of the Hudson, and the raw American levies aroused the derision of the British

troops.

The music of the "Star Spangled Baner" is English, although it does not date back farther than 1812, the American words being written by Francis Scott Key, who died in 1846. Perhaps the best and most American of trans-Atlantic national an-thems is "Hail, Columbia," written by

Judge Hopkinson in 1738 to the melody of dent's March." The Spanish wa has brought forward a large number of new patriotic songs, such as "Johnny, Get Your Gun," "Take Back Your Gold" and "Uncle Sam, Why Are You Waiting?" At the present time, however, perhaps the most popular patriotic song in the United States is "Dixle," and both words and music are genuinely American

### Strong in the Lord.

Beorge H. Hepworth, in New York Herald. hee; be strong, yes, be strong. Suppose we spend a few moments in careful examination of your life, just as we would examine a watch that does no

My life or any one else's would serve the purpose just as well, for human sa-ture is the same the wide world over one unit is like all the other units in the vast aggregate, but your persona life has a large interest for may do us all good to take a quiet but critical look at it. If we can discover what the matter is we may perhaps learn how to take the hair out of the waten.

You are disappointed in yourself. Who than you hoped to do, and your qualities of character are so different from what they might be that you are rather dis same state of mind from the same causes? Now, let me lay down a general principle for that may clear the way to an investi gation which will produce a remedy, as an apple blossom produces an apple.

tell us that a condition of mind results in a condition of body. Some emotions will even produce disease, and others are conducive of health. Your thoughts will pro duce a chemical change in your physical nerve centers in such a way as to make you strong, while others will make you weak. The man who is submerged in de spair is like a man submerged in waterhe is drowning. He who, on the contrary is buoyant and hopeful can work hard and enjoy it. You must be careful, therefore because thoughts may be either poisonous or nutritive.

Now then, what are your dominan thoughts? That is the all important question. Do you believe that you can make a great deal out of your life if you know how to handle it, or do you rather feel that there is not raw material enough in your surroundings to make a strong character or success?

Is God a dreamy myth, a cloudy nothing which you have inherited and on which you have never placed much value, or is He a spiritually tangible presence, to be daily consulted and trusted as you trust and consult your best friend?

If the former, we have made a sad discovry-namely, that you have no religious faith at all and you have been deceiving yourself all your lifetime. You may go to plain truth is that your religion is simply an opiate to dull your pains in the experiences of life, whereas it ought to be the sunshine on flowers, the dew or shower on the wheat field. You are like a ship sailing in a dense fog.

Your compass is broken, and there are shoals all about you. I think the difference between a genuine faith and a make-be-lieve faith in its effect on your ability to cope with hardship is the difference between the heart of a giant and that of a If Christ could have entertained a doubt of His Father's love and wisdom He never

would have gone through Gethsemane or the agony of the cross. A simple drop of that kind, of poison and we should never have had a Christian church. Your life is a sacred possess all its experiences, it matters not what they are, can be made to contribute to a noble character. It is hard to believe

Take your lot in life as a means of public opinion and danger." spiritual development, and you will soon allow events, however difficult to bear or to manage, to sour your soul, for acidity weakness and sweetness is strength. Never worry if it can possibly be helped. or worry means degeneration. Keep your-

self calm and reposeful, for God is not only overhead, but in your daily work, though it be daily drudgery. If there is trouble in your home and you feel hampered and fettered, like a bird whose wings have been cut, simply try to get out of your narrow life all it is capable of yielding. Things may not se

to be all right now, but they certainly will be all right by and by. very hard truth, but in spite of its hardness it is the truth. If things are bad they are made worse by brooding over them, and they can be made better by facing

them in the proper spirit.

In my opinion that is religion. That is In my opinion that is religion. That is what the Christ came to teach us. He was quiet, and so can we be. I do not ask you to be wholly contented, because there are lorgings in the soul which cannot be repressed, and I am not sure that it would be well to repress them; but I ask you to be strong. Keep your dreams and find happiness in them, but live your life bravely, grandly, nobly. Live it as a great, an immortal soul should live it, trusting in that hand which rules the universe and that Lord who notes the sparrow's fall.

shall have your heart's desire, and it will be your blessed privilege to know that you have earned a right to it by patience a calm, unmurmuring and heroic endurance

## HEAVEN AND HELL

The preacher paused at paragraph eight,
In the midst of Paradise—
From one to six he had painted the fais—
Of the victims of wilful vice—
And now he allured to a nobler life
With visions of future biles, Where case shall atone for present strife

But ere he could take up caput nine And heads were turned down the main And heads were turned down the hain and At the sound of feet on the floor; A woman with eyes that brooked no bar Strode through the gallery arch, In her right hand bearing a water jar

The preacher lifted his solemn eyes And mildly shook his bead He gazed at the woman in grieved surprise Who had broken his sermon's thread; He raised his voice while she still was far And what would you here with your water jar And what would you here with the torch?"

"A shame," she cried, "on your coward creed; And have you no faith in man? I bear this wilness gainet real I burn and quench as I can; I burn and quench as I can; bear this witness 'gainst fear and greed, That men may cease to do good for hire And the evil from fear to queil."

She came near the altar and swung her torch Then turned and passed through aisle and through

She walks the earth with her emblems dire And she works her mission well: -William Herbert Carruth, in Open Court.

A Slight Misunderstanding. From the Chicago News.

Mr. Guyer—"I suppose you ride a wheel, Miss Antiquate? Miss Antiquate-"Yes, indeed: I completed my first century yesterday."

Mr. Guyer—"Really? You don't look it,

N. B.-Friends they were, but strangers

## THE PRAIRIE.

The ekies are blue above my beed, The prairie green below.

And flickering o'er the tuffed grass
The shifting shadows go,
Vague sailing, where the feathery clouds

Black javelins darting where aloft The whirring pheasant flox. sering plain in drowsy t

Where all the air is rea

With alcepy summer sounds— The life that sings among the flow The lisping of the breeze, The hot cleada's sultry cry, The butterfly-a flying flower-Wheels swift in flat hing rings, And flutters round his quiet kin With brave flame-mottled wing The wild pinks burst in erin

The phior' bright clusters shine, To spill their siry wine. And lavishly beneath the sea. In liberal splendor rolled, The fennel fills the dipping plain And widely weaves the from weed

A woof of purple dyes here autumn's royal feet may t When bankrupt summer fles. The prairie billows gleam, Upon their crests in blessing rests Low quivering vapors steaming dim.
The level splendors break,

Where langid lilles deck the rim Far in the east like low-hung ch The waving woodlands lie;
Far in the west the glowing plain rmly in the sky.

No secont wounds the reverer No feetprint dints the sed;

## QUEEN MAB,

O then, I see; Queen Mab hath been with ye te to the fairles' midwife, and she o In shape no bigger than an again stone rawn with a team of little ato Athwart men's noses as they lie as Her wagon spokes made of long spinner's The cover, of the wings of grassloppers; The traces, of the smallest spider's web: The collars of the moonahing's watery beams; Her whip, of cricket's bone, the lash of film Her wagoner, a small grey-coated gast. Not half so hig as a round little worm, Pricked from the lazy finger of a maid; Her charlot is an empty hase; net,
Made by the joiner squirrel, or old grab,
Time out of mind the fairies' coachmakers.
And in this stric she gallops night by night,
Through lovers' brains, and then they dream of love;
On courtiers' knees that dream on court'slee straight;
O'er lawyers' fingers, who straight dream on fees;
O'er lawyers' fingers, who straight dream on fees; O'er ladies' lips, who straight on hisses & -- William Shak

### "SOME WORTHY SEEDS."

"If I but knew some beart this side the Had felt its burden fall by what I said, Or that one life had bloomed in noble deeds, Because I sowed somewhere some worthy seeds Then I should feel life's burden has been true.

## OF CURRENT INTEREST.

A noted judge advocate, who has known Admiral Dewey for years, said of him the other day: "He is the last—absolute-ly the last—man in the navy who would have been picked out for the expedition against Manila. He has always been one of the kid glove officers in the navy. His thes never had a particle of dust on them, his hands were sort and used daily, woman's, his manicure set was used daily, he brushed his hair as often as possible, he brushed his hair as often as possible, them, his hands were soft and white as a so that not a stray lock got rumpi dusted his shoes with his handke He was what we call finicky. He w most too neat for a man. He was cer-tainly the dude of the service, using the a noble character. It is hard to believe word, of course, in its pleasant sense. But this at times, but it is true, and you will be has shown us all what hid gloves can become your grander self the moment you do when the time for action comes. I ad-

collector of the port of Beaufort, S. C., is one of the best known negroes in the South. He was a slave employed on the Confederate transport Planter in Charleston harbor in the spring of 1881, when one night he took possession of himself and the hoat, ran her over Charleston bar and surrendered her to the United States blockading squadron. He served as pilot during the war, was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives in reconstruction times, and has represented the state in

It is said that the native corvants in Hawall used to call their mistresses by their first names. An English woman of strong will determined on her arrival in Honolulu will determined on her arrival in Honolulu that her servants should never call her Mary, and instructed them carefully in the presence of her husband. One day, when she had visitors, her cook put his head in at the drawing room door and politely inquired: "What vegetables for dinner to-day, my love?" He had heard her called that, and seemed proud of remembering not to say Mary.

When a naval attache of the Spi legation at Washington twenty-five years ago, General (then lieutenant commander) Cervera fell violently in love with the daughter of an aristocratic Southern sen-Cervera fell violently in love with the daughter of an aristocratic Southern senator. Whatever chance the Spaniard had was destroyed one evening at a reception given by Mrs. Flah, wife of the secretary of state. Cervera sang a Spanish love song with such marked passion that the young woman quickly left the room, as everyone knew that she was the singer's inspiration.

Lowell's home in Cambridge, Himwood, has finally been secured as a public pos-session and shrine. The sum required to save it was \$25,000, and \$27,000 has been raised. Now Elimwood becomes a part of the park system of the environs of Boston, the park system of the environment of Lowell. It and the house a memorial of Lowell. It are the control of the en largely a popular subscrip small amounts, and mainly from the retributions made from the South and West

The place of beer in German education is being recognized in Munich, as four of the student corps are erecting \$40,000 club houses adjoining the new Hofbrauhaus. At the opening of this year's Hofbrau bock beer season nearly 10,000 quarts of beer were drunk on a Sunday afternoon, the beer having been tested the day be-fore by 300 officials, headed by the governor of Upper Bavaria and the finance minister.

Hardtack is the fashionable dainty for Hardtack is the Institution tea table just the New York afternoon tea table just now. Like most other hobbies of the hour, now. Like most other hobbies of the hour, its popularity is grounded upon patriotism.

If possible, the regulation government hardtack is used, the civilian and softer articles being served only when the other is not to be obtained. The fad ought to be encouraged, for hardtack is healthy,

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who is living at the Fifth Avenue hotel, in New York, denies the story which has been circulated lety that she is to marry Henry Kyd Douglass. Mrs. Grant and the general also indignantly repudiate the rumor, the latter chivalrously declaring that it is "an outrage on Mrs. Sartoris."

The navy men find these converted trans-Atlantic liners very pleasant to live on, yet it takes some time to get accustomed to their vast dimensions. Captain Sigsbes says of the St. Paul, which he commands: "She is over a quarter of a mile long. When you send a man aft to read the patent log, he does not get back till the next watch."

The automobiles have made little headway in New York if the number of them on the streets can be taken as any evidence on the streets can be taken they have p of the extent to which they have p popular. Their number has appa grown little, if at all, since they were fir